State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1876. VOL 36. NO 93

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13¼c; Memphis, 12½c. New York, gold closed at 113¼; Memphis, 112¼.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

The Mississippi river will rise slightly at Cairo, and remain above danger line from Cairo to Vicksburg during next week.

THE TRUE POSITION OF THE SOUTH

There is unquestionably a well-grounded fear of Democratic restoration—fear of injustice to the colored citizens, of payment of monstrous rebel claims, of the terrible reaction of the supremacy of a party to which the great body of the late rebels, the real skeptics and enemies of popular government, and the foes of the common-school system, all belong. Certainly it is not these columns that have failed to expose these dangers. *But the sober practical question for those who for any reason desire the triumph and success of the Republican party is this, whether there are not Republicans enough to determine the result in many and indispensable States who, if the alternative were offered them of a simple continuance of the present condition, with all its insidious dangers to the very existence of the government, or a Democratic restoration, would not upon their consciences decide that the government could better stand an open assault than a dry rot.* We do not say that this is or is not our own view. We are considering the situation, and we ask publicly a question which thousands and thousands of the truest Republicans in every State are asking themselves, and the significance of which it is criminal folly to disregard.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The questions before the country are reform, the currency and the south. The Democratic party is plainly not one of reform or of hard money, and it is the party of oppression at the south. Is it any wonder that its most experienced leader says, less than three months before it nominates a candidate for the Presidency, that it has not gained the confidence of the country?—*Harper's Weekly.*

Harper's Weekly is a great power. It is beyond question the ablest of the weekly journals of the north. It is conducted by a man, who has made himself felt as a forceful, clear, cogent and vigorous writer, who, though not always, to our thinking, right, is, at least, always honest. As a political leader he is, too, one of the foremost in the Republican party of New York, carrying, by the example of a life devoted to principle, and by a consistent and steady advocacy of the policies of his party, as well as on account of his great abilities, a weight in the counsels of the New York Republicans that no other journalist in his State besides Weed, Greeley or Raymond ever has done. His utterances on questions of great public importance are regarded as significant of coming results, tempered as they usually are by convictions of what is right and expedient for party success. He has also the ear of the wealth and culture, and enjoys the confidence of the leading intelligences of the Republican party of the whole north, and speaks with the authority of one who has a support upon which he knows he can rest secure and with confidence. This he proved in the recent Republican convention of New York when he so nearly defeated the friends of Conkling by the strength and logic of a speech such as is seldom heard in wrangling political conventions. To such a man, wielding such a power, much is due. This we concede, though his whole course as editor of *Harper's Weekly* has been marked by a bitterness toward the south, the effect of which we have been compelled to acknowledge. Hitherto a power against us, it will be seen from the above extracts he may yet be forced to become a power for us. As he himself phrases it, he, and those who have faith like his, may yet be compelled to choose between the *openly assaulting Democracy* and the *dry-rot Republicans.* In other words, he and they may find it to be their duty to vote for a Democrat of national fame and high character for statesmanship in whom they have confidence—a Democrat standing upon a platform embracing *hard-money, civil-service reform and guarantees for the protection of the negroes of the south*—rather than for a Republican who shall prove to be a mere link to Grant's administration. In case of such a result as this last at Cincinnati, can we give Mr. Curtis the guarantees he and his friends demand as preliminary to an invitation to "come over and help us?" Can we assure him and them that the negroes have in the white people of the south, as a people, and not with isolated exceptions, a stronger friends than they can find at the north? Can we assure him and them that we are for a hard-money currency and for a definite civil-service reform—such, for instance, as he himself suggested to the government when a civil-service commissioner? We know we can. Speaking for the Democratic people of the south, we feel warranted in declaring with the positiveness of undeniable conviction that they are prepared to stand upon a platform of civil-service reform, hard money, and the same justice and freedom to the negro, and to the same extent, as the white people enjoy. General Gordon, of Georgia, speaking with the authority of a Democratic leader, as well as United States senator, in a speech marked by the clearness and force for which he is noted, recently spoke earnestly in his place in the senate for civil-service reform, uttering as he did so only sentiments which are held in common by the largest number of the Democratic party at the south. That speech met, so far as the press of the south can express it, the unanimous approval of the people of the south, recognizing as they do the value of technical preparation and discipline in public officials, from constable to President. We are, therefore, as a people and a party unalterably committed to civil-service reform. And we are no less unalterably committed to "hard money." In *ante bellum* days "hard money" was a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, especially of the southern wing. It was our boast then, and it is our pride yet that our State banking systems afforded no pretext or foundation for the wild schemes which in the wealthy west brought periodical destruction of private interests. Convinced of the convenience and security of the greenback as a medium of exchange, the people of the south yet long for the day when the gold standard of values will be restored and men will be able to bank securely upon their labor without fear of the fluctuating discounts which now make all industries uncertain. They look for a restoration of specie with eagerness, and are gratified that the first step towards it announced in the silver-bill has at last been agreed upon. They will be still more gratified when the Democratic majority in the house shall take another step in the passage of a bill, the provisions of which shall meet the demands of the whole country, pressing as it is for a measure that shall restore the confidence which we speak of as lost. As to the negro—in the south he is everywhere recognized as in all respects the equal of the white man before the law, entitled to the same rights, to the same justice, administered through the same channels and to the same extent, and equally entitled to hold office. We say this freely, unreservedly, and without mental evasion, just as the whole people of the south would if each could speak for himself; and to it we know, the negroes, speaking for themselves, will give hearty indorsement. Indeed, in their late convention in Nashville, they went so far as to declare that some overtures from them were due the white people of the south, conceding that so far from being oppressed, they had allowed themselves to be made tools of to the furtherance of the nefarious and infamous schemes of the political adventurers who have so long retarded the restoration of amity and good will between the sections. But, if present guarantees, fixed unalterably in the organic law of all the States, is not sufficient for the negro, and it is necessary to give others than them, and those which, for instance, last summer, signalized the unity of the races in Memphis, let Mr. Curtis and his friends but name them and we stand ready in all honor to pledge ourselves to them, and to see them carried out in fullest integrity. The people of the south desire nothing so much as to be regarded in every sense leal and loyal citizens of the Union, progressive and not reactionary, looking forward and not backward, emulous of success in the specialties of trade, commerce, agriculture and art committed to them; that while true to local histories and traditions as the true New Englander and Knickerbocker is, they are yet in heart and soul, from a profound conviction of duty, true to the Union established one hundred years ago by the men of the north and the south and cemented by their blood.

THE house of representatives was in session yesterday, most of its time being taken up with a debate upon a resolution reported by Hurd, of the judiciary committee, in the *habeas corpus* case of Hallet Kilbourn, the recusant witness in the real estate pool investigation, directing the sergeant-at-arms to make a careful return to the writ, setting out of the causes of the detention of Kilbourn and retain the custody of his body, and not produce it before the judge or court without further order of the house. Kasson and Hurd both made lengthy speeches, the latter for and the first against the bill, but the house adjourned before a vote was taken. The case of Smith, an employe of the house, charged with malfeasance, was referred to the committee on rules, and the senate amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill were recommitted.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

First Day of the Spring Meeting, 1876—Winners and their Time.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—This was the first day of the spring meeting of the Louisiana jockey club; the weather was clear and pleasant, and the attendance large, but the track was heavy.

First Race—Two miles, over eight hurdles; club purse, $400; first horse, $250; second, $100; third, $50; won by Colonel Nelligan, beating Vandal, jr., Port Leonard and Astrapee, in the same order. Time—4:15. Vandal led at the start, Nelligan second, Leonard third, and Astrapee fourth. These positions were held until entering the second mile, when Nelligan went to the front, winning by three lengths. The pool on the track was: Vandal, $80; Nelligan, $45; Leonard and Astrapee, $26.

Second Race—Pickwick stakes for three year olds; $25 enrance; p. p., $700 added; second horse to receive $200; mile heats; fourteen nominations; three starters. Mediator, 2, 1, 1; Harry Edwards, 1, 2, 2; Harry Hill, 3, 3, r. o. Time, 1:55¼, 1:56¼, 2:05. In the first heat Harry Edwards lead from the start, winning by two lengths. In the second and third heats Mediator took the lead, winning each heat easily on the track. Before the race pools were sold as follows: Mediator, 85; Harry Hill, 50; Harry Edwards, 8; city, 5. After the first heat betting was five to one on Edwards against the field. After the second heat Mediator 240 and Edwards 65—an exciting race.

Third Race—Two miles; all ages included; purse, $400: second, $75; third, $25. Won by Sam Harper, beating Verdigris, Kilburn, Pompey's Pillar and Falmouth. Same order. Time, 3:56¼ Harper won by six lengths. Pool on the track—Harper, 330; Verdigris, 100; field 69.

MISSISSIPPI.

Legislature Adjourned—Appointments that Meet General Approval.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, April 15.—The legislature adjourned *sine die* at four o'clock this afternoon, in perfect quiet and harmony, and in great contrast with the last (Republican) legislature adjournment, which adjourned in confusion, yelling and cursing. Very little business was transacted to-day, except the signing of bills by the governor. The legislature, having to remain in session, had many jokes and much fun.

The following are among the confirmations: —. H. Chalmers, justice of the supreme court, *vice* Peyton, resigned; Charles E. Furlong, major-general State militia, and Kinlock Falconer, of Holly Springs, governor's private secretary and adjutant-general.

Governor Stone's judicial appointments have given general satisfaction. It is the best judiciary the State has had for eight years. Chalmers's appointment gives especial gratification.

INDEPENDENT.

A New Political Movement by Strong Men in New York.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A call has been issued for a conference to be held in this city on the fifteenth of May, to consider what may be done to secure the election of men, in the national election, to the highest offices of the republic whose character and ability will satisfy the exigencies of the present situation, protect the honor of the American name, prevent the national election of the centennial year from becoming a mere choice of evils, and satisfy the popular desire for genuine reform. The call is signed by William Cullen Bryant, Theodore D. Woolsey, Alex. H. Bullock, Horace White and Carl Schurz.

Whisky Thieves Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The following sentences were passed to-day by Judge Krekel, of the United States district court, at Jefferson City, on the persons convicted in that court in connection with the whisky frauds: John L. Bittenger, ex-gauger, *of* St. Joseph, two years imprisonment in the penitentiary and two thousand dollars fine; Simon Adler and Abraham Furst, distillers and rectifiers, of St. Joseph, each one year in the county jail, and ten thousand dollars fine; John Sheehan, distiller, of St. Joseph, eight months in the county jail, from September last, and one thousand dollars fine; Henry R. W. Hartwig and Ernst F. Hartwig, brothers, of St. Joseph, each three months in the county jail and two thousand five hundred dollars fine; James E. Marsh, ex-gauger, of Kansas City, six months in the county jail and one thousand dollars fine.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Excitement Principally Due to Condition of Affairs in Eastern Europe.

LONDON, April 15.—On the stock exchange there has been much excitement in the foreign market during the week, principally owing to the state of affairs in eastern Europe, while the panic has been lightened by unfounded rumors relative to the non-payment of Egyptian coupons due this month, although there was a recovery in prices on Thursday; yet the extent of the previous loss is by no means made up, and the week's operations show a serious reduction in the prices of Egyptian securities sold, and are from 6 to 8½ lower; Buenos Ayres, 5 to 7½ lower; Peruvian, 4 to 6½ lower; Hungarian, 4 to 5½ lower; Russian, 2 to 3½ lower; Spanish, ¾ to 2¼ lower; Uruguayan, ¼ lower, and Turkish, ¾ to 2½ lower. Most of the securities in this department have been quoted at the lowest point ever touched. American government bonds steady; supply of money continues large, and discount sales in the open market remain fully one per cent. lower than bank rate to-day. The attendance at the stock exchange was very thin, and scarcely anything was done except in one or two foreign stocks. The general tendency was flat, except for home railways, which are stronger. Turkish and Egyptian securities were weak at a further important decline.

THE EMPEROR ARRIVED.

Dom Pedro Received in New York by the Civil and Military Authorities.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamship Herelins, bearing the emperor and empress of Brazil, entered the lower bay about noon. The batteries fired a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the royal party, and the Brazilian corvette honored the emperor by a royal salute, as did the United States frigate Minnesota. Secretaries Fish, Robeson and Taft, Vice-Admiral Rowan, General Sherman, the Brazilian minister with the Brazilian centennial commissioners, and a large party, met the emperor's steamer in the steamer Alert. The customhouse and city officials went down the bay in the government cutter and delivered the tender of the hospitalities of the city, made through Mayor Wickham. The marine band on the Alert greeted the emperor with the Brazilian national hymn, and Secretary Fish made a brief address of welcome. The Alert was gaily decked with flags and the Brazilian imperial ensign was run to the maintop. Flags on all the public buildings and hotels are flying in honor of the emperor's arrival.

THE JETTIES.

Captain Eads Proving his Faith by his Works—More Water.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—A telegram from Captain James B. Eads informs the South Pass jetty company here that the careful sounds through the jetties made yesterday showed the least depth of water to be fifteen and a half feet clear. A depth of twenty-two feet extends one mile and three-quarters from the upper end of the jetties, and too within about a half mile from the deep sea. In this half mile we have several hundred feet of twenty-two feet depth; half way down the jetties we have thirty-two feet of water in one locality, and several hundred feet of twenty-six and twenty-eight feet deep. The fifteen and a half feet of shoal will be gone by the first of May, when we shall have a channel of at least twenty feet deep through to the sea.

INDICTED.

Babcock, Harrington, Whiley, Benton, Miles and Nettleship Indicted as Safe-burglars.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The grand jury to-day indicted Babcock, Harrington, Whiley, Benton, Miles, Nettleship and Somerville for complicity in the safe-burglary conspiracy. Warrants were issued for the arrest of each except General Babcock, who appeared and gave bail in the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, Ex-Governor A. R. Shepperd becoming his security. It is understood that all except Babcock and Harrington will be used as witnesses, and the indictment against those testifying will be *nolle prossed.* There are rumors that Harrington can't be found, and that he will seek to avoid arrest.

SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

The Schooner Katie, with Sixty-Three Persons on Board.

GLOUCESTER, April 15.—News from Port Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, states that great anxiety is felt for the safety of the schooner Katie, which left that port on the second instant, for Boston, with sixty-three passengers, several of whom were women and children—nearly all for this port, where the men were to engage in the fisheries. No tidings have been heard of her, and as she was out in the gale of the fourth instant, it is feared she has foundered with all on board. A vessel was seen bottom up, east of Cape Sable, which is supposed to be the Katie.

SUSPENDED.

Another Tennessee Life Insurance Company Gone.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 15.—The Nashville life insurance company and the Odd Fellows widows' and orphans' life insurance company were both suspended to-day by the State insurance commissioner. The available assets of the Nashville life were $289,875; liabilities according to the standard of the act of 1875, $318,760. The company propose reinsuring the policies. The available assets of the Widow and Orphan Life, $295,000. The liabilities are over $400,000.

The Strikers Quiet.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 15.—The latest news from Massillon this afternoon reports everything quiet, although the new miners are badly demoralized with fear. No attempt has been made to again put new miners into the mines, as the striking miners are too numerous and rampant. Adjutant-General Wykoff will arrive to-night, and after a conference with the mine operators a plan of action will at once be adopted and carried into effect. It is hardly possible the strikers will again molest the men who are willing to work, after they understand that law and order must prevail at all hazards.

The Chicago Railroad Pool.

CHICAGO, April 15.—At a meeting of the managers of the pool last evening the committee appointed to make a table of distances for eastern rates, made a report, which was adopted. The committee reported that it was unable to devise and plan by which uniform rates could be maintained, and, therefore, did not recommend any. This decision was reached in consequence of the fact that the Grand Trunk railroad would act independently of the pool. A new classification was also arranged. Most of the articles recently placed in the special class were put back in the fourth class. Beyond this no important changes were made.

Elorida Purman's Case.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the Purman investigating case to-day, Charles E. Dyke, publisher of a Democratic paper in Tallahasse, testified that the three hundred dollars which Dr. Simpkins recently testified about was to be used for the election of Witherspoon to the legislature, and was not to be given to Purman. Dr. Simpkins was recalled, and after some hesitation admitted that Dyke's testimony was correct.

Stewart's Business.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Judge Hilton says Stewart's death will not affect his business. A new partner will be taken into the firm and business resumed Monday.

EASTER.

The Most Glorious of All the Christian Festivals—Decoration of the Churches.

Musical Programmes in the Principal Catholic and Episcopal Churches for To-Day.

To-day the highest festival of the year observed by christians will be celebrated in all the Episcopal and Catholic churches, being the commemoration of the resurrection of the body of Christ from the dead, and ascension into heaven, according to the plan of salvation as taught by all denominations of the christian church. Easter day controls all the other movable feasts, and its date of occurrence is reckoned always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the twenty-first of March. If the full moon at this date happens on Sunday, Easter day comes on the Sunday immediately following. The early christians themselves differed in regard to the time of celebrating it. The churches of the west taught that it it should be observed the nearest Sunday to the full moon of the month Nisam (March), without taking account of the day on which the Pastover was celebrated. The eastern churches, on the contrary, adopted the fourteenth of Nisam as the day of the crucifiction, and celebrated the festival of Easter on the third day thereafter, whatever the day of the week might be. The dispute on this point led to a very serious division in the churches, and in the year 198, Victor, Bishop of Rome, broke off communion with the eastern churches, because of their persistence in the observance of a fixed day. The whole subject was finally discussed and settled in the council of Nice, about the year 325, and made a rule for the whole church, and for all Christendom, as described above. According to this rule Easter day may come as early as March 23d, or as late as April 25th. Its occurring on the sixteenth of April the present year, is from the circumstance that the first full moon after the twenty-first of March happened on the ninth of April, which being Sunday, made Easter day come on the Sunday following (to-day) April 16th. Following immediately after the forty days of fasting and prayer of the Lenton season, the Episcopal and Catholic churches celebrate the day with extraordinary services, and the decoration of the churches in exemplification of rejoicing and gladness, commemorative of the triumph of the christian faith, which is based upon the crucifixion, death, burial and resurrection of the body of Christ. But we will allow the priests to discuss the plan of salvation, and the holiest of all holy days in the christian calendar. We will speak of the preparations made for the celebration of the day. Lack of space makes it impossible to describe the decorations of each church, but it is enough to say that all are beautiful and appropriate.

The Catholic Churches.

St. Peter's, corner of Adams and Third streets, Rev. J. A. Kelly, pastor; St. Patrick's, corner DeSoto and Linden, Very Rev. M. Riordan, V. G. pastor; St. Mary's (German), corner Third and Market, Rev. Father Lindous, pastor; and St. Bridget's, corner Third and Overton streets, Rev. M. Walsh, pastor—are each conspicuously and appropriately decorated with evergreen in festoon and garlands in which rare and beautiful flowers are tastefully wrought. The altars are burdened with wreaths, bouquets and flower vases, appropriately arranged, with waxen tapers and altar candles in accordance with the custom of this church. We append the programmes to be observed by the Catholic choirs:

St. Mary's (Catholic).

At St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) church, corner of Third and Market streets, under the control of the Franciscan brothers, the ritual of the church is carried out more thoroughly than elsewhere. A high mass will be performed at six o'clock in the morning. For the proper celebration of the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ at high mass at ten o'clock, a beautiful anthem, "Vidi Aquam," will precede the regular service, instead of the "Asperges Me." For the mass proper the beautiful composition, "Missa pro Pace," by Theo. Lachie, now deceased, has been selected and is full of gems. In the "Kyrie" occurs a duett for soprano and alto; in the "Gloria" a fine soprano solo, "Gratias Agimus Tibi;" in the "Credo" is an exquisite gem for soprano with supporting chorus, "Et Incannatus Est;" then the solos for basso, tenor and soprano, in the "Agnus Dei," are very superior. The offertory will consist of the regular Easter hymn, "Regina Coeli." That this musical programme will be well rendered by the efficient choir under Professor Winkler's leadership, will be proven by the names of those who will compose the choir: Soprano, Mesdames Miles and Mansford, Misses Mette and Smith; alto, Miss Carrie Ennis; tenor, Mr. W. H. Guerrant; basso, Messrs. Hobday, Mette and Gronauer. At vespers, which take place at half-past three in the afternoon, fine music will be provided, a good "Magnificat," "O'Salutaris," and "Tantum Ergo."

St. Patrick's (Catholic).

The following is the musical programme for to-day at St. Patrick's (Catholic) church. A mixed mass, with selections from the best composers, will be sung:

The Kyrie.....Mozart's Seventh Mass
The Gloria.....Weber's Mass
The Qui Tollis.....Miller's Mass
Sung by Mrs. Moyston, with Flute Obligato by Mr. Tomlinson.
The Qnoniam.....Rossini's Messe Solonelle
Celebrated Bass Solo, sung by Mr. Fred. Bornemann.
Cum Sancto Spirito.....Weber's Mass
The Credo.....Mercadante's Mass
Trio—Mrs. H. T. Tomlinson, Mrs. Moyston and Mr. Bornemann.
Offertory, Ave Maria, from Aida.....Perdi
Arranged and sung by Mrs. H. T. Tomlinson. Flute obligato.....Mr. Tomlinson.
Sanctus.....Millard's Mass
Benedictus.....Millard's Mass
Agnus Dei and Donna Nobis.....Weber's Mass

The choir consists of the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. H. T. Tomlinson, Mrs. Moyston, Prof. Eugene Ellinger, Mr. Lee Herzog, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Hook, Mr. Fred. Bornemann, Mr. John Legler, Mr. H. T. Tomlinson, flutist; under the direction of Mr. Emile Levy, organist.

The Episcopal Churches.

The ladies of all the Episcopal churches, who are usually in charge of the decorations of Easter, have displayed unusual taste, which of course necessitated a great deal of labor, in the beautifying of the churches. Those who attend the churches to-day will bear us out in this assertion. St. Mary's cathedral, on Poplar street, Rev. George C. Harris, dean; Grace church, on Hernando street, Rev. James Carmichael, rector; Church of the Good Shepherd, corner Fourth and Mill streets (Chelsea), Rev. Virginius O. Gee, rector, and Calvary church, corner of Second and Adams streets, Rev. George White, rector, all were tastefully decorated, a brief description of some of the striking features of the latter being sufficient as a guide for all the others. On entering the vestibule a beautiful hanging basket of rare flowers of varied hue, with trailing vine, greets the eye, and welcomes the visitor to a place within the sacred edifice. Passing into the aisles, the eye is attracted first to the beautiful display of taste and skill in the decorations, and the marked difference from the usual styles heretofore observed. The most elaborate and certainly the most attractive feature here seen is the arrangement of the font. It sits beneath an arch wreathed with flowers and evergreen, over which a white dove appears with outspread wings. In the font is a cluster of red azalias, in deep rich color, in beautiful contrast with the surrounding decorations. We have not space to describe as minutely as the taste displayed in the work merits, but will say that three hours were industriously employed by Misses Tallulah White, Florence Kirk, Norvell, and Mesdames Vinson and Hardin in the font decorations alone. The decorating of the chancel, usually in graceful festoons, is of new design, composed of tables on which are arranged vases, bouquets and wreaths of flowers and evergreens. Wherever the eye is turned it is greeted by tasteful decorations—even the chandeliers are made to do duty in the support of hanging baskets, filled with pretty flowers and trailing vines of evergreens. We close with the programmes of music at each of the churches:

Calvary Church.

The following music will be rendered to-day by the choir of Calvary church:

Sentence—Grand Hallelujah Chorus, with soprano, solo by Mrs. Caspari.....Hummel
Easter Anthem—Christ, our Passover, is Sacrificed for Us.....Chapel
Gloria Patri, No. 3.....Millard
Gloria Patri, No. 2.....Mosenthal
Grand Gloria in Excelsis.....Millard
Festival Te Deum, with quartette in canon and organ obligato.....Dudley Buck
Anthem, Jubilate Deo.....Andrews
Offertoire—Lord, Thou Alone.....Mendelssohn
Introit—Christ, the Lord, is Risen to-day.....Mozart
Antheil.....Greatorex
Post Laudiam—Pastoral symphony from the "Messiah" for organ.....Ernest Perring
Communion Service—Tresagion and Sanctus.....Cantus Ecclesia
Hymn.....Sacramental
Gloria in Excelsis.....Gregorian
Evening Song—Sentence, Grand Hallelujah chorus, from "Mount of Olives."
.....Beethoven
Grand Gloria in Excelsis, opus 12.....Mozart
Cantate Domino, arranged from the Grand Mottet in C, by J. E. Perring.....Mozart
Deus Misereatur.....Howe
Hymn.....Thalberg
Anthem.....Meumenthal
Offertory—Terzetto, Father of Love.....Campana
Sortie, Theme and Fugue for organ, J. E. Perring.....Handel

The choir consists of Mrs. Czapski, soprano; Miss Hitzfeld, alto; Mr. W. A. Gage, tenor; Mr. Jas. Kirkland, bass; and will be assisted by Mrs. Cooper, Miss Lizzie Douglass, Mr. W. W. Currie, and a full chorus.

PROF. JAS ERNEST PERRING, Organist.

St. Mary's (Episcopal).

The following is the programme of music for to day at St. Mary's cathedral, Episcopal, Poplar street, Rev. Geo. Harris. Soprano, Mrs. Todd; contralto, Mrs. Cruse; tenor, Mr. B. Hollenberg; basso, Mr. W. F. Boyle; organist, Mr. R. Lauckenau:

Intrada.....Organ
Easter Anthem.....Millard
Gloria's 1st and 2d Mosenthal, 3.....Mozart
Te Deum Laudamus.....Warren
Jubilate.....Millard
Christ the Lord is rising.....Warren
Offertory—Crown Him Everlasting King.....Warren

HERNANDO.

The Crops—What the Planters Have to Say—A Grange Enterprise—Economy and Co-operation.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Appeal.]

HERNANDO, MISS., April 16.—After a brief respite of sunshiny, sweet-tempered weather, we again had floods of rain last Wednesday and Thursday. The spring, up to the present time, has been exceedingly unfavorable to farming operations, and, in a general way, proved already fatal to the anticipated crop of peaches and plums. Unless we have a killing frost after this, there will be an abundance of apples and some pears. Mr. Joseph Goodman, a very successful horticulturist, residing near Hernando, tells me his vines are full of young strawberries, which will be ripe the first of May, and everybody hopes for plenty of blackberries. I am sorry to say that there is not altogether as large an area in wheat this year as last, but what there is of it looks beautiful, as do the fields of other small grain. I notice there has been a pretty general repairing of fences in this neighborhood. The law making hog-stealing a penitentiary offense, worked through by our representative, Nichols, is already having a happy effect on the peripatetic colored man, scouring the woods with his gun or rifle. The still more recently enacted law for the protection of birds and other game will still further restrain Sambo's poaching and pilfering operations. A great many persons began planting corn last week, but the big rains stopped them in the midst, and the beaten, baked surface will make coming up and good stands uncertain and uncertain without a fight. Nearly all the planters say they are going to plant largely of corn and let their colored renters raise the cotton. The Hernando grange, in late resolutions, declares that:

WHEREAS, It has become necessary that we alter and amend our mode of living as patrons of husbandry so as to make our lives less anxious and our families more comfortable; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this grange raise more provisions and less cotton, and for every encouragement in their aim and end we offer premiums to the producer of the best hog, and the largest proportion of corn and sweet potatoes to a given acreage.

This grange enterprise is giving a point and spirit to farming life that it has not had before in this country since the imposition of the new regime. The sociability eliminated by it is the first element of cohesion, enjoyment and mutual advantage. The farmer is not only a member himself, but his wife, his daughter, and perhaps his son belongs to the grange. There are many grey haired men within our gates; and young and old look forward to the first Saturday in the month, the regular time of meeting, when we can talk everything over; have friendly and public discussions of all those questions which bear especially on rural life. There is always a feast, the members bring their baskets full of the best things the farmer's board affords. Flowers and fruits, baked meats and carefully roasted fowls, wines, cordials, cider—all these enter into the granger's feast; and the hospitality is beaming and so hearty it makes one fall in love with human nature. We have our erudite discussions of subjects especially selected. We exchange papers and magazines, remind each other to "pay as we go," to keep straight with the books, and to encourage the beautiful, since the useful encourages itself. Another of our oft repeated maxims, with those precious household words, economy and co-operation is the terse but comprehensive sentence, *labor omnia vincit.*

S. V. D. COVINGTON.

The Indians and their Empress.

Mr. Disraeli's leading argument in the debate of the royal titles bill was the plea that the measure would satisfy an earnest demand on the part of the Indian princes to have Queen Victoria assume an imperial rank. It seems, however, that the plea was not true as a matter of fact, and that the Indians, instead of being pleased, are quite indignant. One of the native journals of Calcutta says:

"The efforts made to constitute her majesty the empress of India legally as well as virtually are likely to exert an influence fatal to the dignity and independence of the native feudatories of the empire, who, up to this moment, have been treated as the allies and supporters of the paramount power. It is true that treaty stipulations into which the British government have entered still retain their force and obligation, but the contemplated elevation of her majesty the queen in a formal manner to the rank of supreme ruler in these realms must materially impair the dignity and prestige of the so-called allies of the dominant power."

Another Indian journal, printed in the vernacular, says:

"With the assumption of a new title, her majesty, we cannot help thinking, incurs new obligations toward the people of India. Nothing has hitherto transpired to indicate that Queen Victoria has a just sense of the responsibilities she takes upon herself by this enlargement of her privileges. The adoption of the measure now before the British legislature will result in the absorption of this vast continent into the unity of the British empire. Are its denizens likely to acquire new privileges by this change in their relations with England. If they have been placed on a footing of equality with Englishmen as to their civil and political rights, what is there in the institutions of this country to demonstrate that these rights are duly appreciated and recognized? It must be admitted that up to this hour nothing substantial has been done to enable India to send representatives to the British parliament, or in default of this, to empower her to constitute a parliament of her own."

The Indian princes may possibly join, ere long, in presenting to the imperial government the demand which is hinted at here, and it cannot be denied that many of them are in a position to emphasize such a demand. The recent statement of Mr. Archibald Forbes in the London daily *News*, which was reprinted in this paper, shows that powerful armies, armed, equipped, and drilled in European style, obey the commands of the native princes, and that a war in India at this day would be a different affair from the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. The conservative ministry of Great Britain may yet learn that they have made a mistake in advising the queen to take this dangerous step.

The centennial managers have decided not to open the exhibition during evenings. They state that they "are afraid to undertake the expense of illuminating the immense buildings, and have determined on daylight exhibitions only." This decision, taken in connection with the fact that the buildings are to be closed on Sundays, will give vice of every sort in Philadelphia a grand impetus. As there will be positively nothing else to see in Philadelphia but the exhibition, the crowds will be thrown on their own resources for amusement during the intervals of the show, and a great deal of devilitry is likely to result. The pious people would have done well to insist upon night and Sunday opening of the buildings.

The St. Lawrence river is clear of ice and navigation is open.

DIED.

EMMONS—On the 14th inst., at 10 p.m., of pyæmia, JAMES B. EMMONS.

Funeral this (SUNDAY) afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, Hernando road. Carriages at Holst's.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE stated convocation of Memphis R. A. Chapter, No. 93, will be held MONDAY evening, April 17th, at 8 o'clock, for dispatch of business.

All R. A. Masons are fraternally invited.

W. S. MATTHEWS, H. P.
R. W. SHELTON, Secretary.

Pure Ice Cream!

WE direct the attention of the ladies and gents to the beautifully refitted Ice Cream Parlor of SPECHT & WALTER, No. 37 Madison street. This splendid establishment is the oldest in the city in the confectionery line, where they serve the choicest Ice Cream, Sherbert, Cakes, Fruits, etc. Family orders for Ice Cream promptly delivered. Wholesale and retail. apl6

MASS CONVENTION.

☞ In accordance with resolutions passed by the Democratic and Conservative Executive Committee of Shelby county at a meeting held April 13, 1876, I hereby call the Democratic and Conservative voters of Shelby county to meet in Mass Convention at Exposition Building, city of Memphis, on the

First Monday in May Next,

at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Nashville on the 31st day of May next, to appoint delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in the city of St. Louis on the 27th day of June next, to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President.

All good citizens who intend to support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention are invited to participate in the Convention.

This Mass Convention will also elect an Executive Committee for Shelby county to succeed the present Democratic and Conservative Committee.

M. J. WALDRAN,
Chm'n Dem. and Con. Com.
ED. WORSHAM, Secretary.
Memphis, April 15, 1875. apl6

NOTICE

—TO—

PASSENGERS & SHIPPERS.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, MEMPHIS, TENN., April 5, 1876.

☞ Commencing Saturday, April 15th, and until through trains are resumed, packets will make daily trips, Sundays excepted, between Memphis and Madison.

Passengers leaving Memphis at 5 p.m. arrive at Little Rock at 3 p.m., making daily connections with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, and Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad for all points in Arkansas and Texas.

Freight will be received daily at the depot, at the foot of Washington street, as heretofore Rates of freight and passage unchanged.

apl4 W. E. SMITH, Sup't.

MANUFACTORY.

AWNING

Furniture Manufactory

HAS REMOVED TO

231 SECOND, NEAR JEFFERSON

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ALL STYLES OF AWNINGS MADE AND repaired. Furniture repaired and revarnished, reupholstered and packed for shipment. Mattresses made and restuffed. Carpets laid and cleaned. Large warehouse to store furniture. H. BUTTENBERG.

LUMBER.

VENABLE & BAWLINGS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER, LATHS AND SHINGLES

HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF White Pine Doors, Sash, Blinds, White Pine Moldings, etc., all of first quality.

SALESROOM, No. 14 UNION STREET.

☞ Sawmill, north of Bayou Gayoso. jal9

MOORE, BASSETT & DREW,

LUMBER DEALERS,

Nos. 351 and 353 Second Street.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS Offered Dealers.

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STRAWBERRY, GRAPE, PEACH,

AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRUIT BOXES!

A FULL LINE OF

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding,

Shingles and Lumber on hand.

☞ Orders promptly executed.

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Saw and Planing Mills Front street, near Works,

apl MEMPHIS, TENN.

SILVERWARE, ETC.

LOYD & FRITZ

No. 224 Main

Offer a carefully selected stock of

SILVERWARE,
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY

ALL OF THE

VERY LATEST DESIGNS!

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

☞ Do not make purchases in this line before examining their stock. ☜

FOR SALE.

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FINEST FLAVORED

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—AND—

BREAKFAST BACON

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GREAT SALE

PIANOS, ORGANS,
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AT COST PRICE!
For 30 Days Only.

Now is your time to buy.

STORE FOR RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, or I will sell stock, including location, which is the best in the city to any one that wishes to continue the music business.

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Get the Genuine! Beware of Imitations!

TROMSON'S PATENT

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